

② Rocks that are formed when magma cools inside or outside the earth, are called igneous rocks.

① Deep inside the earth, the temp. is very high and the minerals there are in liquid form called magma. As the magma pushes towards the earth's surface, it starts to cool and turns into solid igneous rocks.

③ The two classifications are :-

① Intrusive igneous :- Rocks that cool and solidify inside the earth's crust are called Intrusive Igneous Rocks.

② Extrusive Igneous :- Rocks that cool and solidify outside the earth's crust are called Extrusive Igneous Rocks.

④ Some rocks are light in color, and some rocks are dark. The light colored rocks are also less in density. They are rich in elements such as aluminium, sodium, silicon and Potassium. Examples of light colored rocks, or felsic, are granite and rhyolite.

The dark colored rocks like Gabbro and Basalt generally have a mafic composition. They are denser than the rocks with a felsic composition.



⑤ The longer time it takes for the magma to cool, the more crystals are made on the rock and the coarser it gets. For example, granite is very coarse and has a lot of crystals in it. So, it took a long time for it to cool. But basalt, which is very smooth and has almost no crystals in it, took a very short time to cool.

⑥ a The Phaneritic Textured rocks consist of large crystals that are visible to the naked eye. This texture is formed by slow cooling of magma.

⑥ The Aphanitic texture consists of smaller crystals that are not visible to the naked eye. It is formed by rapid cooling of magma.

⑥ Porphyritic rocks are composed of at least two minerals having a large difference in grain size.

⑥ Glassy textured rocks are non-crystalline. It cools so fast, that minerals don't have a chance to crystallize.

⑥ Vesicular textured rocks have got holes, pores or cavities. Eg. Vesicular basalt.

⑥ Fragmental textured rocks consist of numerous grains or fragments that have been welded together by the heat of volcanic eruption.